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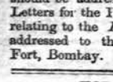

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THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.
Incorporated, with unlimited liability, under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.
CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.
ANDREW GRANT, Esq. Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
KURSONDASS MADOWDASS, Esq.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the BANK is opened for the transaction of Local Banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.
The Bank discounts Government and Private Bill's and Hoondees, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Subject to one month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	three	do.	4	do.	do.
Do.	six	do.	5	do.	do.
Do.	twelve	do.	6	do.	do.

COMMISSION
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.
On Interest or Dividends ¼ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission charged.
Bombay, 10th August 1863. J. GORDON, Manager.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—10, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHOEE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool.
Do. .....Sassoon, Sons & Co., 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.
The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—
On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rup.
,, ,, ,, ,, 4 do. 1s. 11½d. do.
,, ,, ,, ,, 3 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
,, ,, ,, ,, 2 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
,, ,, ,, ,, 1 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Scotland } On demand...1s. 11¾d. do.
On Ireland } *the Bank of England, on Scotland or Ireland* to issue pay able *on demand* only.
To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, if desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*
The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS,
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.
Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.
Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.
Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.
Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.
The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.
It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed
"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"
R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.
Rampart Row, 17th June 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH AND SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand, and at from one to six months' sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.
The following are the current rates of Exchange:—
On London at 6 months' sight..... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
,, 2 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
,, 1 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
On demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Circular Notes ..... 1s. 11d. do.
The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.
Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.
Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
The Bank's Agency for all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its usual rate of interest for the time being subject to specified conditions.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Wednesday, 12th August 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.		Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight		2s. 07/16d.
Do. Credits	Do.	do.	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Documents	Do.	do.	2s. 011/16d.
Calcutta	At sight		100
Madras	30 days' sight		204
China	60 Do.	do.	230 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.		Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.			
Agra Bank	500	5	pr. ct.	140 prem.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½	do.	175 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½	do.	70 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4	do.	97 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½	do.	50 premium.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5	do.	160 premium.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8	do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½	do.	158 premium.
Royal Bank of India	25		.....	8 prem.
PRESS COS.				
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800	per share.	Rs. 26,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	6,700	400	do.	Rs. 6,200 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	375	per share.	Rs. 12,400 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350	per share.	Rs. 7,000 pm. p. share
Elphinstone Land & Press Co. A. Share	6,000	250	per share.	Rs. 32,000 } pm
Do. do. B. „	5,000		.....	Rs. 1,500 „
Freze Press Co.	250		.....	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000		.....	Rs. 28,000 p. sh.
Bombay Press Co.	500		.....	Rs. 1,500 prem.
RAILWAY COS.				
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock.	218-3-0		pr. ct.	Rs. 12 prem.
Do. New £20 shares.	130.14.6	24	do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½	do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.				
Bombay, Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500	per share.	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100		.....	Rs. 50 prem.
Manockjee Pittys Spinning & Weaving Co.	850		.....	Rs. 75 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140	Rs. p. share.	Rs. 500 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	₹ 1,500		.....	Rs. 150 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000		.....	Rs. 250 prem.
Jafur Alee Spinning and Weaving Company Limited	125		.....	Nominal.
Bomanjee Wadia Spinning Co.	5,000		.....	Nominal.
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Co.	2,500		.. ...	Rs. 1,000 prem.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000		Rs. 29,000.
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000		.....	Rs. 2,000 disct.
Bonded Warehouse.	...		.....	Rs. 250 Prem.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		104
„ Loan 1835-36	}	99½
„ Loan 1842-43		
„ Loan 1854-55		
New Five Per Cent. Loan		109
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan		118½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-4
Bank of England Notes	„	10-3
Spanish Dollars	„	240
Carolus	„	300
Mexican Dollars	„	225
German Crowns	„	213
Five-Franc Pieces	„	208
Bar Silver	„	106½
Gold Leaf	„	15-10-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£2	0s. 0d. to £2	5s. 0d.
„ (Seed)	£1	12s. 6d. to £1	15s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£2	10s. 0d. to £2	15s. 0d.
„ (Seed)	£2	7s. 6d to £2	10s. 0d.
To China	}	No offers.	
To Clyde			
To Hull			
To Calcutta and back	Rs.	17 to 18.	

(PRICES CURRENT (11th August 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs.	492 to 495
New Dhollera, (ready.)	„	488 to 490
New Bhowanggur, (ready.)	„	490 to 491
New Oomrawutee	„	450 to 445
New Compta	„	460 to 462
New Dharwar Sawginned	„	550 to 552
New Barsee and Nuggur	„	440 to 445
New Veerapal	„	435 to 440
New Khandeish	„	425 to 430
New Purtchee	„	445 to 450
New Acoote	„	455 to 460
New Mangalore	„	448 to 450
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,610 to Rs. 1,615.		
EDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs.		7 to 7-1 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ... „		7-2
Gingelly mixed (Black „ and White)		32 to 33
Niger	„	35 to 36
	„	25 to 26

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To
Aug. 11	Dalhousie (s)	Moreland	Kurrachee,
	Rebecca Shephard	Somers	Moulmain.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Dalhousie*, to Kurrachee.—Ensign Goselee; Ensign J. Campbell; Mr. Barkee and two servants; Mahomed Goolam Hussian; Visram Abraham.

PORT CLEARANCES.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Louisa*, H. A. F. Scnocroft, bound to Calcutta.
Ship *Mary Stenhouse*, H. Finlay, bound to Liverpool via Calcutta.
Barque *Colonel Ledyard*, C. H. Wells, bound to Moulmein.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, 11TH AUGUST 1863.

For London.

City of Glasgow.—122 bags Coffee, 1804 cwt., Ralli Brothers.
Defiance.—299 pieces E. Teeth, 19 cwt. 1 qr. 2 lbs., Gourdhun Roopchund.

For Liverpool.

Dalkeith.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.
Star of Brunswick.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Goculdass Tezpail; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Ravagur Coovergur.
Lewchew.—47 bales Cotton, 164½ cwt., Jaynarron Dhunrazz.
John Lynn.—200 bales Hemp, 550 cwt., Lalldass Chubildass.
Contest.—315 bales Cotton, 1,102 cwt., David Sassoon and Co.
England.—65 bales Cotton, 202 cwt., Ticomjee Velljee and Co.; 10 cases Blackwood Furniture, Gaddum & Co.
Zoboah.—35 bales Cotton, 122¼ cwt., Chuturbhoz Nursy; 70 bales Orchillaweed, 243 cwt. 2 qrs. 2 lbs., Rustomjee Bapoojee and Co.
City of London.—5 cases China Camphor, 5 cwt. 6 lbs, Khodabux Merwanjee Erany.
Duke of Newcastle.—39 bales Cotton, 136¼ cwt., Sudasew Marteen; 25 bales Cotton, 87½ Kessowjee Petamber; 23 bales Cotton, 80¼ Assaria Sewjee.
Negotiator.—210 bales Cotton, 735 cwt., Gungadhur Coovergee; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., S. & N. Nanabhoy; 135 bales Cotton, 472¼ cwt., Nursy Mowjee; 25 bales Wool, 75 cwt., Dossa Hemraz and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 353 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy; 40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Malljee Sewjee.
British India.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Ahmudbhoy Hubibbhoy; 10 bales Cotton, 35 cwt., Petamber Ludha; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Morarjee Doongerry.
Maldon.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy; 102 bales Cotton, 3574 cwt., Muncherjee Dadabhoy.
Grafton Bery.—440 bundles Linseed, 220 cwt., Malljee Ruttensy; 500 bundles Linseed, 250 cwt., Momud Roysee; 500 bundles Linseed, 250 cwt., Chuturbhoz Nursy.
Gateway.—60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Mohunram Ramjus.

For Hongkong

Steamer *Emeu.*—4 Chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Mugneeram Ganessram; 11 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Tunsookroy Johareemull; 51 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Fazulbhoy Golam Hosen; 16 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Curimbhoy Ebram; 21 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dwarkadass Vusunjee; 15 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Alaidinbhoy Hubib; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Fazul Momud Essa and Co.; 15 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Curimbhoy Ebram.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Emeu.*—8 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Huseaz Huzarcemall; 64 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Roognath Jugunath.

For Galle.

Steamer *Emeu.*—5 pieces China Silk Piece Goods, and 1 case Sundries, Parsotum Luchmeechund.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

750	Chapman, Harland.	May 20
815	City of Carlisle, Pentreath.	
710	Coleroon, Heal.	July 15
1015	Conpatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.	
	Confidence, Heily.	
1153	East, Boyd.	
800	Edenside, McGregor—Peel, Cassels & Co.	May 25
810	Gosforth, Shaw—Gray & Co.	
1061	Gilbert Thompson, Cooper.	
1168	Glasgow, Taylor.	June 18
939	Glenisla, Vallo—Ewart, Latham & Co.	June 14
	H. M. St. Tanjauba.	
	H. M St. Assaye.	
774	Malcaltia, Hickman—Ewart, Latham & Co.	May 28
1036	Marion Moore, Mounce.	
814	Minnehaha, Morgan.	May 4
541	Naval Brigade, Moon—Stewart & Co.	June 10
956	Preston, Moffott—M. N. Bhownuggree.	July 4
824	Queen of the North, Crombie.	
800	Stambouli, Towar.	
818	Sarah Sands, Gillies—E. Bates & Co.	May 27
744	Sea Park, Stewart—Gray & Co.	April 18
799	Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Macdonald.	
945	Star of India, Morris—W. Nicol & Co.	
1001	St. Hilda, Clark—A. H. Huschke & Co.	July 3
1017	Windsor Castle, Pryce—Ritchie, Stewart & Co.	

FROM LIVERPOOL.

633	Aaron Brown, Rogers.	April 30
1133	Admiral Lyons, Thompson.	June 19
1287	Annot Lyle, Sleeper—W. & A. Graham & Co.	June 5
901	Baron Renfew, Rees—Killick, Nixon & Co.	May 5
1324	Belgravia, Pentecost—Lyon Brothers & Co.	
1283	Cassova, Hayes—W. Nicol & Co.	July 2
1060	Caribou, Cameron—Lawrence & Co.	July 3
1059	Charger, Smyth.	June 19
713	Charles Horsfall, Thompson.	
1478	Clara, Copperbuldt.	
689	Clyde, Jourdain—E. Bates & Co.	July 14
760	Dorothy.	
1091	Eliphalet Greeley, Cutter.	April 29
1094	Elizabeth Fry, Wemyss.	
937	Flower of the Forest, Walker.	
1393	Flying Venus, Litton—E. Bates & Co.	June 29
1328	Hahneman, Phillips.	May 18
845	Hayberg, Parker—Stewart & Co.	July 3
1094	Helen Scott, Cunningham—Coupland & Co.	June 14
952	Indian Queen, Jago.	
1193	James Smith, Savoury.	May 30
1792	Japanese, Baird—Lyon Brothers & Co.	June 30
	Jjuna, Sandberg.	
	Kildare, Hedcock—E. Bates & Co.	June 29
978	Lady Havelock, O'Neil—Stevens Brother. & Co.	May 9
835	Leucanthea—G. B. King & Co.	June 3
1286	Margaret, Faulkner.	
965	Maniata, Brown.	
1745	Merchant Prince—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	June 4
	Montrose—Remington & Co.	
697	Morning Star, Taverner.	
1082	Palinurus, Tegao.	
1117	Protector, Cook.	
727	Radnagore, Cook.	
999	Remington, Pearson—Remington & Co.	May 18
1229	Stalwart, Galloway—Bombay Shipping Co.	
204	Sturdy (s), Ritchie, Stewart & Co.	July 29
	Trenton, Walker.	
	War Cloud, Logan.	

FROM LONDON VIA PERSIAN GULF.

	Fairy Rock, Robillard.	
346	Jumna, Phillips.	July 15
1061	Kirkham, Routledge,	

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA PERSIAN GULF.

909	Khinjee Odeejee, Sait—E. Bates & Co.	June 25

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

	Baron Macauley, Cunningham.	July 3
1005	Beeston Castle, Carney—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	April 9
1046	Childwickbury, Faithful—W. Nicol & Co.	Feb. 21
	Claomerdon, Gibsons.	
1325	Eurcolydon, Wright.	April 9
1343	George A. Holt, Robinson—D. Ruttonjee & Co.	May 22
1957	Lord Palmerston, Halcow.	April 9
811	Missouri, Calhoun.	April 20
1069	Oriental, Ballard.	April 2
906	Rosalie, William—Lyon, Brothers & Co, Sillery, W. Canley.	

FROM NEWPORT VIA ADEN.

1160	Eldorado, Hayes.	
5501	Talluine, Percival.	June 23

FROM BANGKOK.

890	Prince of Wales, Winckliers.	

FROM CARDIFF.

427	Enterprise, Hayes.	
1187	Lady Franklin, Rawle.	April 28

FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.

1055	Englishman, Haddwick.	May 22
990	Falcland, Fenwick.	
346	Jane Francis, McIntosh.	May 28
1142	Johannisberg, Stilphan.	March 12
533	Neptune, Veary.	
1089	T. E. Lemon, Mainsy.	April 19

FROM BRISTOL VIA ADEN.

750	Martha Bowker, Goodburn.	

FROM SYDNEY.

830	Fairlie, Stephens.	June 17

FROM SUNDERLAND.

867	Mogul.	July 3

FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.

1047	Beaumonde.	
1047	Euxine.	

FROM NEWCASTLE VIA ADEN.

1199	Baden.	July 3
460	Chasley.	
780	Marlius.	

FROM THE CLYDE.

990	City of Brussels, Stobo—Finlay, Clark & Co.	June 2
990	City of Shanghai, Smith—W. & A. Graham & Co.	July 15
813	City of Delhi, Muir.	
934	Jane Jack Mitchell—W. & A. Graham & Co,	May 6

FROM BOSTON VIA KURRACHEE.

820	Moonlight—Farnham & Co.	

FROM ADELAIDE VIA GALLE.

2133	Bates Family, Hogg—Bates & Co.	
1054	Madeline.	July 3

FROM MELBOURNE VIA GALLE.

600	Relief, Sorby.	
1245	Istamboul, Douchars.	
1350	Golden South.	

FROM BORDEAUX.

	Berthe et Louise, Le Blanc—Robert Frith & Co.	

FROM CHINA.

	Avabhoy, Marr,	
1200	Gorilla, Hill.	
1325	Catherine Glen, Pardy.	

FROM CALCUTTA.

467	Asterod, Gardener.	
559	Bussorah Merchant—Cornforth & Co.	
1243	Camperdown, Houston—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
	Clymene.	
	Day Dream.	
1440	Eliza (a)—Stearns, Hobart & Co.	June 29
908	Esmeralda (a.)	June 20
894	Futalbool Aziz.	
	Good Success.	
956	Granite State (A.), Jacobs—Farnham & Co.	
1306	Inkermann, Grant—Coupland & Co.	
	Jehan Geer.	July 18
894	Joshua Ewart Latham & Co.	June 24
	Leucothea.	
664	Mary Ann.	
434	Orissa, Evans—Finlay, Clark & Co.	July 29
1451	Ibis.	
523	Quickstep.	
347	Robinsmance.	April 17
806	Sben Shah.	
1345	Sir John Mandeville—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
1092	Tythonus, Alexander—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	July 17

FROM CALCUTTA VIA COLOMBO.

1409	Sydney (s)—B. I. S. N. Co.	(put back)
399	Angelo.	June 6

FROM MOULMEIN.

633	Faize Allum.	
1163	India, Guthrie.	
1426	Peter Clinton, Bragdon.	
592	Princess Royal—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
631	Raritan, Bliss.	April 25

FROM SINGAPORE.

765	Faize Allum.	

FROM HONGKONG.

	Indore(s).	

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

FROM LONDON.

477	Albion, Hughes.	
	Chuncra, Mott.	
538	David Malcolm, Zidmarah—Fleming & Co.	April 18
657	Elinor Bowden.	May 5
618	Lady Macdonald, Bunnell—Fleming & Co, Mudge, Stewart.	June 3

FROM LIVERPOOL.

396	Briarley.	July 15
548	Melody, Janes.	June 11
461	Richard Cobden, Randall.	

FROM THE CLYDE.

783	Assaye, Andrews.	July 15
578	Portlude, Boak.	May 16
515	Glenmessen, Burt.	June 29
361	Helen Morrow—Fleming & Co.	June 28
1072	Merwanjee Framjee, Pike.	
432	Nynaa, Hutchison.	
	Roxana, Spittal.	June 29

FROM SUNDERLAND.

675	Alipore, Fleming & Co.	July 10
	Appollna, Weighell.	

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—August 4, Barque *Teak*, Middleton, from Masulipatam, 1st August.
DEPARTURE.—Aug. 4, Screw Steamer *Baltic*, A. McAusland, to Calcutta, via Northern Ports.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 11.

Southey, Captain E., Garrison and Dockard Engineer, on duty, from Poona.
Menzies, Captain H. C., 31st Regt. M. N. I., Dist. Supt. of Police, E. Berar, on duty, from Oomrawuee.
Thackerny, Lieut, C., H. M.'s 28th Regt., to join, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 11.

Lyons, Lieut., 21st Regt. N. I., on leave, to Malligaum.
Gaselee, Ensign A., 93rd Foot, to join, to Sealkote.
Campbell, Ensign J., 93rd Foot, to join, to Sealkote.

GARRISON ORDERS.—AUGUST 11TH, 1863.

BY BRIGADIER T. TAPP, C.B.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow, also the Adjutant for the day.

1. A Committee, composed as follows, will assemble tomorrow, at half-past 6 A.M., at the Commisariat Stores, Military Store Lane, to inspect and report upon the state, quality, and quantity of Porter required to be filled up for the use of the Troops in Garrison, and such other stores as may be laid before it:—

President.—Captain DeVitre, 103rd Regt.
Members.—One Subaltern from 103rd Regt., and the Quarter Master 21st Regt. N. I.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 10th August 1863.

Ensign J. E. M. Sperrin, 95th Foot, is appointed to perform the duties of Assistant Officer Instructor of Musketry, and directed to proceed to Aden by Rail and Steamer, at the public expense for the purpose of carrying out the annual course of Rifle Instruction in the Wing of his Regiment at that Station.

The Commander-in-Chief begs to announce that the Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to extend to the Sowars of the Irregular Cavalry Regiments the provisions of G. G. O. No. 43 and 623, dated respectively, the 21st January and 6th November 1860, granting compensation for the high price of grain with effect from the 1st July last.

The Commander-in-Chief unders ands that a practice prevails in some Native Regiments of Detaching Officers on outpost duty in Command of Companies of which they have no actual command allowance being drawn by an Officer who has remained with the Head Quarters of the Regt.

As it is contrary to all rule to depute to an Officer the responsibility of the Command of a Company, the emoluments of which are enjoyed by another, His Excellency directs that this system shall cease; whenever a Company is detached from the Head Quarters of a Regiment the Officer who proceeds with it is to be placed in command, and will receive the usual command allowance.

This can readily be arranged Regimentally by transferring the Officer whose tour it may be to proceed on Detachment, to the Company named for outpost duty, but no Officer is to be sent in command who is not in every respect responsible.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Government Gazette, Aug.* 1.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 23rd July 1863.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to approve of the following postings and appointments in the Central Provinces:—

Captain C. Baldwin, Deputy Commissioner, Baitool, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Nursingpore.

Lieut. G. A. A. Warner, Assistant Commissioner, Nagpore, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Baitool, vice Captain Baldwin.

Captain J. N. H. Maclean, Deputy Commissioner of Dumoh, to officiate, temporarily, as Deputy Commissioner of Saugor.

Lieut. C. H. Grace, Assistant Commissioner, to officiate, temporarily, as Deputy Commissioner of Dumoh, vice Captain Maclean.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 31st July 1863.

The Hon'ble the President in Council, with the concurrence of His Excellency the Governor General, has been pleased to appoint Mr. Walter L. Granville to be Architect to the Government of Bengal, and Consulting Architect to the Government of India from the 1st April 1863.

Mr. Granville is employed on a special footing and will be borne on the Departmental List as a temporary Member, graded in respect to rank with Superintending Engineers of the First Class.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 25th July 1863.

Read again the Financial Resolution No. 663, dated the 29th August 1862, sanctioning a classification of the appointments in the General Department of Account in substitution of the arrangement introduced by Financial Resolution No. 84, dated the 13th May 1862.

RESOLUTION.—The Hon'ble the President in Council observes that, under the Financial Resolution of the 13th May 1862, Covenanted Officers who entered the General Department of Account before that date are allowed to retain their privileges, and therefore when such Covenanted Officers are appointed to act for other Covenanted Officers in the Department they are entitled to draw deputation allowances on the same terms as those allowed to Covenanted Officers in other branches of the Service.

But this Rule cannot be held to apply to Covenanted Officers entering the Financial Department after that date, nor does it seem proper to preserve a separate Rule for calculating the acting allowances of Uncovenanted Officers in the Department, as by the Resolution abovementioned all distinction between the Covenanted and Uncovenanted Service was abolished.

In considering what would be a suitable standard to introduce under these circumstances, His Honor in Council observes that, as the Acting Allowance Rules of the Covenanted Service are based upon a simple consistent principle, they may with advantage be taken as the basis of the Rules which shall be applicable to all the Officers of the Financial Department other than those specially noticed in the 1st paragraph.

His Honor in Council desires accordingly that the following Rules be observed in future:—

1st.—No Officer will receive any deputation allowance for officiating for another Officer in the same class as himself.

2nd.—An Officer appointed to officiate for another Officer in a higher class than his own will draw, from the date of his taking charge, irrespective of any saving from the salary of the appointment in which he officiates, the full salary of his own appointment, with an additional allowance at the rate of 20 per cent on the mean between the minimum and maximum salary of the class to which the permanent incumbent belongs, provided the total allowance to be so drawn shall not exceed the minimum salary of the higher class in which the Officer is appointed to officiate.

3rd.—When the Officer thus appointed to act is in the receipt of the maximum salary or his own grade he will receive no additional allowance on his first appointment to act, inasmuch as the maximum salary of any class is always the same as the minimum of that immediately above it; but he will be eligible, whilst officiating, to the yearly increase of salary allowed to those permanently appointed to the higher grade.

The above Rules will also apply to Officers not permanently belonging to the Department but who may be appointed to officiate temporarily in appointments in the Departments, such, for instance, as Clerks in the Offices of Pay, Audit, or Account, who, though not in the classified grades, are frequently appointed to act during the absence on leave of classified Officers in the lower grades of the Account and Audit Department.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* for general information and that a copy be forwarded to the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for information.

The 31st July 1863.

Read endorsement from the Foreign Department, with His Excellency the Governor General, No. 465, dated 13th July 1863, forwarding, for consideration, a reference from the Punjab Government connected with the grant of privilege leave to Uncovenanted Servants.

RESOLUTION.—Section XVI. of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules having deprived Uncovenanted Officers of accumulating privilege leave after twenty-two or thirty-three months' consecutive service, the Punjab Government enquires (1) whether an Officer who had accumulated his leave previous to the issue of the present Rules can be still held entitled to it; and (2) whether cumulative privilege leave sanctioned before the issue of the new Rules, but not availed of up to the time they came into force, can still be available.

The Hon'ble the President in Council determines that Uncovenanted Officers who were entitled to accumulated privilege leave under the old Rule when the new Rules were issued will be allowed two or three months' leave in the same manner as if the old Rule still remained in force.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the above be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* for general information.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At Roy Bareilly, on the 2nd Aug., the wife of A. H. Eckford, Esq., of a daughter.

At Bareilly, on the 28th July, the wife of A. Macaulay Markham, Esq., B.C.S., of a son.

At Denmark Hill, Manners, on the 26th July, the wife of Major J. A. C. Gore, 71st Highland Light Infantry, of a son.

DEATHS.

At Chowpatty, on the 10th August, Thomas Alexander Charles, the beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wood, G.I.P. R., aged 29 days.

At Agra, on the 3rd August, John Gordon Kennedy, Esq., Uncovenanted Civil Service, son of the late Lieutenant General J. Kennedy, C. B., aged 52 years.

At Lucknow, on the 31st July, Mary Eliza, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wall, La Martiniere College, Lucknow, aged 6 months.

At Kussowlie, on the 30th July, Lionel Henry Messenger, only son of the Revd. Dr. Smyth, Chaplain, Bengal Establishment, aged 1 year and 9 months.

Post Office Notices.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Emeu*, will be closed TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 13th August, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual Fee, until 7 A.M. on the 14th.

Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

SEDASHEWGURH MAILS.

The mails for Sedashewgurh, Mangal.re, Gannanore, Calicut, or Beypore, & Cochin, per steamer *Kurrachee*, will be closed on SATURDAY next, the 15th instant.

MAILS TO MUSCAT, VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-month and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bagla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *via* Aden (except in June, July, and August), by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

DELIVERY OF MAILS.

As it is necessary under orders from the Secretary to the London General Post Office, that the Overland Mails from Bombay be always on board the Contract Steamers before 10 A.M., and as the dates of departure will, in future, fall on the same days with those for the China Mails, the public are hereby informed that the first or morning delivery of local Mails will not be made on those days until after 10 A.M.

CALENDAR—AUGUST 1863.

New Moon	Friday	14d.	6h.	53.9m. P.M.
First Qr.	Saturday	22d.	11h.	10.7m. A.M.
Full Moon	Saturday	29d.	1h.	46.1m. A.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Wed.	12	Grouse shooting begins.	5 41	6 28	9 48	10 12	
Thur.	13	Old Lammas Day.	5 42	6 28	10 34	10 53	
Fri.	14	Twilight ends at 7.45	5 42	6 27	11 12	11 30	
Sat.	15	Assumption of the Virgin Mary.	5 43	6 27	11 46	0 3	
Sun.	16	11th Sun. after Trin.	5 42	6 26	0 18	0 32	
Mon.	17	Venus rises at 8.43.	5 43	6 25	0 48	1 2	
Tues.	18	Venus sets at 8.33.	5 43	6 25	1 19	1 33	

Date 10th August. Time—9h. 0m. 53s.

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Wednesday 12th.—
Thursday 13th.—Pitt's India Bill passed, 1784.—Queen Adelaide born, 1792.—The New Poor Law Bill passed 1834.
Friday 14th.—Printing invented, 1437.—Battle of Victoria, 1811.
Saturday 15th.—Sir Walter Scott born, 1771.—The Dutch Fleet captured by Admiral Elphinstone near the Cape of Good Hope, 1796.
Sunday 16th.—Ben Johnson died, 1637.
Monday 17th.—Duchess of Kent born, 1786.—Battle of Rolein, 1808.—Battle of Smolensko, 1812.
Tuesday 18th.—Dr. Beattie author of "The Minstrel," died, 1803.

ELECTIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

List of Undelivered Messages on the 10th August.

From Kurrachee to Cowerjee Beemjee; Calicut Malabar Raisey Amerchund; Ahmedabad to Moolchund; Suckkur Veerchund Daivaram; Indore to Premsook. Birdeechund; Hydrabad Scinde to M. Mansfield, Commissioner in Scinde.

MR. JAMES PEARSE, *Printer and Publisher, has now been appointed Manager of the* BOMBAY GAZETTE. PRESS, *with authority to sign Bills and grant Receipts for monies in all Departments connected with this Press.*

Bombay Gazette Office, 10th August 1863.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Aug 1	KURRACHEE	Aug. 7
AGRA	Aug 4	LAHORE	Aug. 1
ALLAHABAD	Aug 1	LONDON	July18
AUSTRALIA	Mar 25	MAURITIUS	June 6
ALEXANDRIA	July 10	MADRAS	Aug. 5
BANGALORE	July 31	MALTA	June 23
COCHIN	Aug. 1	MEERUT	Aug 1
CALCUTTA	Aug. 1	OUDH	Aug 5
CAPE	Aug 1	PUNJAUB	July 31
CEYLON	Aug 4	PENANG	July 23
DELHI	Aug 1	RANGOON	July 16
FRANCE	July 7	SUEZ	July 2
HONGKONG	July 12	SINGAPORE	July 21

THE

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1863.

THE Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the sanitary state of the Army in India, at the instance and under the presidency of the late lamented Sydney Herbert, had been laid before Parliament previously to the departure of the last mail; and had already excited a very serious sensation in England. It is to be hoped that wise and instant action will follow on the conclusions of the commission; for, though the great causes of mortality in India are not under human control, much may certainly be done preventively and remedially, more even perhaps than the commissioners have ventured to suggest. Their long series of recommendations begins by compelling the recruit to become a "teetotaller" on board ship, and ends by demanding that the strategical points of the country, which must be maintained, be now and forthwith fixed, so as to reduce to the utmost the number of unhealthy stations to be occupied. The soldier's ventilation, cookery, clothing, even his illicit pleasures, are carefully considered. A Commission of Health for each Presidency is recommended, and there is to be a Register of Deaths and the Causes of Death in all our great Indian cities. How far these excellent contrivances may succeed in checking the action of a tropical sun, and a malarious soil on the British soldier's constitution remains to be seen. But certainly one rises from a perusal of the first or statistical portion of the report with a sensation of gloom, which is not altogether dispelled by the subsequent section containing the abundant and hopeful suggestions of the Commissioners.

There is something very awful in the prodigal immolation of the English soldier's life before the Indian climate. The casualties of mining in Welsh coalpits, of working in the worst class of Lancashire factories, of whaling in the Northern seas, even of ordinary warfare, are nothing to it. The simplest statement of the case overwhelms us with all it conveys and implies. In England, the mortality of men of the soldier's age in healthy

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

Tuesday, 4th and Monday 10th August 1863.

(BEFORE SIR J. ARNOULD, KT.)

Rahejee Cassinath vs. Abdoolally Fuzoolbhoy and another.

Dr. Reid, instructed by Dr. Dallas, for plaintiff.
Mr. Scoble, instructed by Mr. Tyebjee, for defendants.

This was an action brought to recover Rs. 1,551-13-8, being the amount of damages alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff, by reason of the defendants' non-acceptance of a certain quantity of iron ordered out from England by plaintiff at defendants' request in accordance with a written contract between them.

The defendants, in their pleas, admitted the contract and urged that plaintiff was not ready to deliver, and that the iron was of a different description from that which was ordered out. It appeared from the evidence adduced by plaintiff, that by a memorandum of agreement dated the 27th October, signed by the defendant Abdoolally, he commissioned the plaintiff to order from England, on his account, seventy-two and a half tons of bar iron or such portion thereof, as should be shipped. The same day, plaintiff wrote a letter to his agents in London, Messrs. Forbes, Forbes & Co. to send out the iron and other goods, which was read to defendant Abdoolally and approved of by him. Subsequently an invoice was received by plaintiff from Messrs. Forbes, Forbes & Co. which was shown to the defendant and he agreed to receive the goods on their arrival in Bombay. The goods arrived in August 1861, when the defendants put off taking delivery from time to time, and the plaintiff thereupon caused an attorney's notice to be served upon them. After that notice the defendant saw plaintiff and promised to take delivery in a few days; but this he failed to do. Another notice was also served on the 19th August 1862, in which the defendant was warned that, in case of non-acceptance by him, the goods would be sold at his risk, and that he would be held liable for any difference in price. On the 13th September, the iron was sold by public auction for Rs. 6,472, the difference between the contract price and this amount being Rs. 703, which with interest, ground rent, watchman's wages, and other charges, made the total of the damages to be Rs. 1,551.

It was proved that the defendant expressed his inability to fulfil the contract, and requested plaintiff, in presence of two or three witnesses, to compromise the matter for smaller sums, which the latter declined to do.

For the defence it was contended that the contract was rescinded by plaintiff's own act, and that his conduct was at variance with the usual course of commercial dealings. As regards the particulars of demand, it was urged that the interest was not allowable. The defendant Abdoolally, in being examined, said that he refused to take delivery because the iron did not correspond with the size he had ordered, and that it did not arrive within time.

His Lordship gave no credence to the defendant's testimony, and entered a verdict in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 783 with interest at nine per cent. on Rs. 703 from 15th September 1862, and on Rs. 48 from the filing of the plaint; with interest on judgment at six per cent.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—*Saturday, Aug.* 8.

(BEFORE J. F. HOPE, ESQ.)

Thomas Crawford and Muncherjee Ruttonjee, trading under the name and firm of Crawford and Co. vs. Ruttonjee Jewanjee.

INTEREST ON ACCOUNTS.—This suit was to recover the sum of thirty-two rupees fourteen annas and five pies, being the amount of accounts dated respectively 7th October 1861, and 30th March 1862, the amount of invoices being Rs. 29-0-5 with interest Rs. 3-14-0.

Defendant did not appear.

Mr. Thomas Crawford stated the accounts were both signed by the defendant, and the money was due.

His Honor asked if it was the custom to charge interest?

Plaintiff said it was the custom of their firm to charge interest upon all outstandings, and this rule had been intimated to the public generally by advertisements in the newspapers.

His Honor said, that unless it could be shewn that defendant had subscribed to the terms that interest was to be charged, that item must be struck out.

Plaintiff being unable to prove this, the suit was returned for the plaintiff for Rs. 29-0-5 and costs Rs. 3-9-3.

Two other suits by the same plaintiff were similarly disposed of.

Monday, 10th August 1863.

Walter Rogers vs. The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.

This was an action for wages. The plaintiff claimed a balance of four hundred and eighty three rupees fourteen annas and four pies.

Mr. Barton appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Keir represented the Company.

Walter Rogers being sworn, stated that he entered the service of the Company on the 15th of August 1861, and was discharged on the 24th of October last. He arrived in India on the 10th of October 1861. The Company, he said, had been furnished with a detailed statement of his claim, and he would swear that the account was correct. In plaintiff's statement attached to the summons it would appear that he was employed in England, to come out to India by the Company by Colonel Kennedy, and his salary was to be £175 per annum, for the first year, with an annual increase of £120s. He was first employed as a diver under Mr. C. Curling at Nerbudda viaduct, where he remained until the 21st December 1861. He was then transferred as a fitter at Bandora up to 30th March 1862, and from thence he went to Bhynder where he remained up to 15th May 1862. He was then sent to Mylee viaduct until 19th June 1862, and from thence he was sent to Amrolee under, Mr. Anderson to 25th September 1862; and lastly, he was transferred to Bhynder until 24th November 1862, when he was again to be transferred, but owing to want of means to travel, and alleged non-receipt of pay and travelling expenses, he refused to obey the order he got to start, in consequence of which he was suspended, and eventually, after reference to the Board of Directors in England, discharged.

Mr. Keir stated, that nothing was due to him and he had been discharged. What was due to him had been paid through Dr. Dallas, the Attorney for paupers. Dr. Dallas had told him that he was satisfied that he had been paid in full of all demands, and refused to take out any proceedings. He had received three hundred and thirty four rupees which was all the Company acknowledged they owed him.

Mr. Barton said, he had very good grounds to believe beyond the present claim he had a right of action for wrongful dismissal. He said he had been acquainted with the particulars of the plaintiff's case from the first, and that he recommended him to have recourse to the High Court to recover the sum of Rs. 700 odd, which plaintiff stated the Company owed him, and he told him at the time that it was not his opinion that this action would prejudice his case afterwards, in suing the Company for breach of contract.

Mr. Keir said, he produced a monthly statement of what his salary with the Company was, what had been paid to himself out of it, and what, by his own arrangement, had been remitted to his wife in England. Plaintiff's statement was altogether incorrect. In the first place he pointed out that from the date of his engagement in England, 15th August 1861, he had a month allowed him to join in India, and a month's pay advanced, his passage money being paid in England; his account reckoned from date of entertainment, instead of date of embarkation, this was 11th of September. Then again, he had calculated £175 per annum at the exchange of 1s. 10d. per rupee as Rs. 173-7-3 per month, and Income tax deductions had not been admitted in his statement. The travelling expenses, the learned advocate stated he had been paid for, some ninety rupees, but he claimed Rs. 200. He produced a bill in which, although the charges he said were high, they had been paid, with the exception of such items as four rupees a day batta, for being in Bombay, for which there was no authority. The Company, he said, by their articles of agreement bound themselves to pay only salary; such as travelling expenses, although they paid them, they only paid what they deemed correct after audit, and these payments according to a clause of their Bye Laws, could not be demanded by their employes as a right, but when they occurred, were to be considered as a *gratuity*.

Mr. Barton said, that his client had been moving from place to place and was only paid by "dribs and drabs," and when he could not move for want of money, although he was engaged for five years, they discharged him, and because he could not go two hundred miles without getting his travelling expenses.

His Honor remarked that the plaintiff's account was wrong, most certainly at its commencement.

The plaintiff said, that while travelling there was no provision made for the Company's work people anywhere, they had no place to lay their head, and they were obliged to carry every thing they had with them.

His Honor said, it appeared by the 9th clause of the Bye Laws, that the Company's servants were entitled to nothing beyond their salary and allowances, as a right.

Mr. Barton said, he could not believe that this related to travelling expenses; it was, he thought, intended to apply to claims for extra work. It would be simply absurd he said, to imagine that a man might be sent hundreds of miles, and not be allowed travelling expenses except as a gratuity. It was only a short time since, that in the case of *Coulon* vs. *The B.B. and C. I. R. Company*, the Third Judge of this Court, had tried a similar question, and given a verdict for the plaintiff for his claims, amongst which occurred the repudiated "travelling expenses," which Mr. Spencer said he must allow, for he could not suppose it intended to send men where the Company chose at their (the men's) cost; perhaps to Calcutta, it might be.

The accounts furnished by Mr. Keir and the plaintiff were then compared, and it appeared that the latter when adjusted must give place to the Company's statement, with the exception of the item of travelling expenses. The plaintiff also made a claim for 9d. per hour extra, which he said was allowed, as a gratuity to divers, but the latter certainly came under the 9th clause of the Bye Laws.

Mr. Barton said, it was a queer gratuity to pay a man what he had expended for travelling on the Company's account.

His Honor said he would non-suit the plaintiff in order that if an error could be found, in favor of the plaintiff he might be able to recover. If the Company could be shown, he said, that its servants suffered hardships through any cause, he felt assured, they would listen to their representations.

Lalla Rama & Co. vs. Meya Khan Hyat Khan and Abdool Rahimon.

This was to recover one hundred rupees on a promissory note dated 30th April 1863.

Mr. Nesserwanjee appeared for the defendants, and said that the note was not executed by them.

Suttra Ooda, one of the plaintiffs said, that he wrote the note for one hundred rupees, in his own shop. There was a witness present, one Ramdass Purshotum, but he had gone to Poona and would be back in four or five days.

His Honor.—Why do you bring your action in the absence of Ramdass?

Plaintiff.—I filed the action before he went, and did not know he was going away.

His Honor.—Is he your only witness?

Plaintiff.—Yes.

Plaintiff said, that he had not given any money to defendants at the time the note was passed, as he had sued both the defendants and obtained judgment against them. They had paid him Rs. 27-4-0, on account, and passed him this note for the balance which remained unpaid.

His Honor.—Do you object, Mr. Nesserwanjee, to have the case postponed, in order that the plaintiff may get this witness?

Mr. Nesserwanjee.—If your Honor thinks that so doing will contribute to the ends of justice, I shall not object, provided plaintiff will pay advocate's fees.

His Honor.—Are you willing, plaintiff, to pay costs?

Plaintiff.—Why should I pay costs?

His Honor.—Because it is for your convenience alone that the postponement would take place.

Plaintiff.—I would rather go on with the case now.

His Honor.—Very well.

Plaintiff said, he would swear that he received Rs. 27,4. The new note is for Rs. 100, the balance with interest on the judgment. The two defendants were present, Ramdass and himself. Will swear the one partner signed one of the signatures, and the other made his underneath.

By Mr. Nesserwanjee. The amount of former note was Rs. 100. Made an endorsement on the decree. After writing read it over.

Meya Khan, the first defendant, denied the signature as his, and swore he never signed in that manner. He admitted the plaintiff had obtained a verdict and a decree against him and his brother, but they had paid it off.—They had paid a sum of forty rupees into Court, the amount of two monthly instalments of ten rupees each, paid in one sum, and the balance afterwards.

His Honor asked why they had not paid the money into Court in satisfaction of the judgment.

First defendant said, they were late in paying it.

Abdool Rahimon, the second defendant said, that he and former witness were both principals in the former note and they had paid Rs. 40 into Court. He went to the Office and paid it. The other money, the balance, his brother paid. He did not read the endorsement on the decree. The signature to the new note is not his. Swears he did not write it.

His Honor sent to the office to obtain documents to compare the signatures, and upon seeing them both together said he could not see the slightest resemblance between the defendants' signatures on the new and old notes. The endorsement on the decree said it was satisfied, but the writing on the face of it without signature, as it was about passing another note for Rs. 100 was nothing. The plaintiff should have had the money paid into Court, whereas the defendants got the writing on the decree, saying it was satisfied. As plaintiff had come alone, the Court had offered to postpone the case for him, and now the evidence was on the part of the plaintiff only that the defendants did sign, and theirs that they did not. On comparison of the handwritings on the former note and the present one, there is not the slightest resemblance between them. The endorsement on the judgment shows that the decree is satisfied, and the writing on the face has no authority, that another note had been given. The conclusion is therefore that the note was not signed by the defendants, and there would be a verdict accordingly.

Mr. Nesserwanjee applied for costs, and begged to remind his Honor that it was optional with him to make the order in cases where the plea was vexatious, as in the present case.

His Honor did not think it a case that called for granting advocate's fees.

Khooma Tigee & Co. vs Jorama alias Jamut, woman.

The defendant in this case applied to the full court for a new trial, upon an affidavit, setting forth that her case was called on the 31st of July last, before the 2nd Judge, who gave a verdict for the plaintiff. The action was to recover fifteen rupees twelve annas, principal and interest on a promissory note for Rs. 5-8-0, alleged to have been executed by the defendant. The defendant further stated that she never passed the note, neither had she received any consideration from the plaintiffs, and that she was a married woman. She also stated that there was another woman named Jorama, residing at Dhobee Talao, but who died four years ago. The applicant further said that she had many witnesses to support her statement and that the execution of the note was a forgery, and that the plaintiffs and their witnesses had perjured themselves.

The Court said that the witnesses alluded to by the applicant should have been brought before the Court at the time the defendant's case was before the Judge who tried it, and her remedy against those she accused of forging her name and perjuring themselves would be to charge them before the Magistrate of police, if she thought she could prove her case. The Court therefore could not grant the application.

Callianjee Ludha and Co. Warsonjee Waljee.

This action very much assumed the appearance of a *Sutta* transaction. Plaintiff sought to recover the sum of five hundred rupees, on account of loss sustained of thirteen annas per cwt. on five hundred and fifty-one cwt. of linseed, on account of defendants refusal to deliver the same agreeably with his contract dated 19th May 1863, in satisfaction of which, however, he had agreed to repurchase it at thirteen annas, per cwt. premium, plaintiff's having bought it at Rs. 6-10 per cwt. and defendant rebuying it on the day of the expiration of contract 18th June 1863, at Rs. 6-10 making a sum due to plaintiff of Rs 431-15-6; earnest money, Rs. 101-0-0, and interest Rs. 5-4-0 and abandoning Rs. 38-3-6, in order to bring the suit within this Court's jurisdiction.

Mr. Hormusjee appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Khundarao for the defendant.

Mr. Hormusjee said that they had made several applications for the delivery of the linseed, and requested that the goods might be pointed out to their clerk, who had with him a tender of Rs. 3,000 for the goods and in addition any other sum, which was necessary. The defendant being unable to deliver on the 8th June, the day of the expiry of the contract, entered into another contract on that day, wherein he agreed to repurchase the linseed at thirteen annas per cwt premium, whereby he became indebted to plaintiffs in the amount now claimed.

His Honor.—Well, Mr. Khundarao, what is your defence?

Mr. Khundarao said that if the plaintiffs had incurred damages, they might sue on the first contract. Defendant did not admit the second one, which was not complete. They had been ready to deliver.

His Honor said, if the first contract was broken, why not sue on that for damages? It is a contract and seemed not to have been fulfilled.

Mr. Hormusjee said, it was not an action for breach of contract, as the second contract had lapsed the former one, and it now became an action of debt. He thought this action was not single, and believed that His Honor had had many such before him, and that the present was in perfect order.

His Honor said, that he only remembered one case which bore any similarity to this, and it was found that in that case the defendant had executed a document, called a contract, to supply the plaintiff with certain things by a certain date, which was one day previous to the date of the contract and which was therefore an impossibility.

Mr. Hormusjee said, there had been, he believed a case of the same sort before the Third Judge, who was of opinion that the action could very well lie.

His Honor was of opinion that these contracts were nonsense, and that there was written in them what they knew nothing about. As one of the parties had agreed to sell, he must make an offer of delivery. As plaintiffs had bought nothing they could not see how they could sell it. Plaintiffs must offer the goods, and if defendant won't take delivery he may sue them for the price of the goods, or for damages. If suing for the price of goods now, plaintiffs would be right, but as it is for difference, it must be shown that the goods were offered.

Mr. Hormusjee said that plaintiffs re-bought the goods instead of going into the market.

His Honor.—Why not say, "in consideration of not calling on you (defendant) to deliver, I will take such a sum." You are not suing for goods sold and delivered, but upon breach of contract.

His Honor here entered upon an illustration of the question, by supposing the sale of a book, which neither he nor Mr. Hormusjee had ever been in possession of, and concluded by asking how it was possible to sell what neither of them ever had?

Mr. Hormusjee said, that the plaintiffs were ready to take delivery in the first contract, and also prepared to deliver in the second agreement, and that the plaintiffs were extensive merchants, who would not permit a loss on either account.

His Honor.—Then your action should be one of damages and not of debt. I must non-suit you.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.—One Parshotum who attended the Court, in the morning of this day on the part of a defendant, and upon being told that he could not be heard for the defendant, who must personally appear, still persisted in addressing the Court and interrupting its business. His Honor ordered him to be detained during the day and in the afternoon addressed him as follows:—

"I suppose that you are by this time aware of the offence you have committed, you were told you had no right to appear and address the Court for another, and that you were thereby interrupting the business of the Court. Still, however, you persisted. This is a very serious offence. From your present demeanour, it would seem likely you would do the same again. Detaining you only in this Court is not therefore likely to prevent a recurrence of the irregularity. Are you not aware you have misconducted yourself? No doubt you wilfully interrupted the Court, for you show by your manner, that you think you have not done wrong, but you are perhaps not aware that I have the power of imprisoning you, and I think it will be better to do so than inflict a fine."

The delinquent here cried out for mercy for his first offence, and fully awakened to a sense of his offence, was pardoned and allowed to retire.

Pooma Verda & Co. vs. Pandoo Sambhají.

This was an application for a new trial. Pooma Vurda, one of the plaintiffs, put in an affidavit to the effect that this cause was brought on, before His Honor, the 2nd Judge on the 20th instant, and a verdict was given against him, upon simply taking the evidence of the defendant's wife, who it stated was an interested witness and denied all knowledge of the plaintiff, in order to rebut his claim. The action was to recover a balance of Rs. 10, due to the plaintiffs, for cloth supplied to defendants wife. The plaintiff further prayed that the case might be tried before the First or third Judge, and not by His Honor, the Second, upon the grounds that it was too often the custom of the latter to dispose of cases, in a similar manner to that now complained of, whereby they lost their cases.

The application for a new trial was granted.

NEWS LETTERS.

DELHI, *July* 26.

SHALL I commence with the weather? If I do, pray do not cut me off with a shilling, because it really is an interesting topic at this season, especially when there is nothing to write about, for all is dull, stale, flat, and unprofitable. The rains are becoming less constant in their attentions, and for the cultivation I believe the change is good, as the "tillers of the soil" were calling that about too much moisture; but the dry weather will not last very long, and already there are indications of a change, in the shape of thunder rumbling, and dark, murky clouds all round the horizon. The day before yesterday was about the most sultry I ever felt. All day long scarcely a leaf stirred, and in the evening, about seven o'clock, there was a somewhat smart shock of earthquake, which lasted about a couple of seconds, and set people watching for a repetition, which did not, however, appear. Yesterday was cloudy all day, with rain in the afternoon and evening. Upon the whole, the rains have been most favourable, and with the exception of some three or four days, the heat quite bearable.

I am sorry to say we are likely to lose our excellent Brigadier, Lord Mark Ker, C.B., who is anxious to go with his regiment about to proceed to England. We shall miss him sadly, but he will leave behind him many memorials of his good taste, as well as of his good intentions towards the British soldier. It would be too good luck to get one as popular to succeed Lord Mark Ker. Delhi is duller than usual: there is positively nothing going on. One hears the band playing at the mess on "public nights;" but for this, I suppose very few in the station would know of public nights. There are no ladies left to dance even if a gathering for that purpose called for their exertions, and by the time a ball-going party is organized, I suspect there will be very few who have not forgotten the "light fantastic." Such a state of things never was, and I hope, for the sake of the lovers of gaiety, never will be again. The class called "middling" are, however, not so passive. They get up a ball periodically, engage the services of the Rifle band, and "trip it—trip it gently" from "night till dewy morn." And the Natives—that apathetic set about whom so much is said and written—they seem never to have finished their festivities. If a marriage procession and its attendant noises do not disturb the quiet of our station, there is some other cause for *tomasha*; and just now the Kootub is the scene of a great *mela*, called the *Phoolwalla Mela*, to which a good many Europeans have gone. The Garden is beginning to recover from the effects of the inundation, but much damage has been done, and the "great horticulturist," as Mr. Lionel Berkely is dubbed by the *Delhi Gazette*'s cor respondent, must feel horrified at the sight. The Jubbulpore rains much moisture has worked in his pet parterres. But he is in England, and is wise if he never troubles his head about Delhi; for as it is his first visit to England, he will have quite enough to trouble it without anything Indian. You will observe whispers of changes among the staff. Peshawur have already commenced. Do not be surprised if something towards the Deccan makes news from that quarter interesting for some time to come. As to Cabul, there is certainly of bloodshed there, but I hope we shall have nothing to do with it beyond watching the game. Our interference has not yet arrived, though it may be nearer than many expect. There is not much doing in matters military, and I have no scandals to chronicle. The 1st Bengal Cavalry (Skinner's Horse) one squadron of which is in Delhi, the head-quarters being in Meerut, move to Saugor in course of relief. They have been sadly knocked about since their gallantry and loyalty during the mutiny, and as variety is said to be "charming," perhaps this is intended as a reward; though they don't think so. Like good soldiers as they are, they are ready to go where duty calls; and if you could see the squadron here following their leader over hurdles on the parade ground, outside the Cabul Gate, twice a week, you might be disposed to admire their horsemanship, if not their seats exactly. Sickness is, I am sorry to add, on the increase; as it is to be expected: and the Sabbath-loving Tommies have fewer men in hospital this year than they had at the corresponding period at Subathoo last year, which speaks well for Delhi.—*Englishman, July* 31.

SIMLA, *July* 24.

LORD and Lady Elgin are still at Mahoseo, residing in Sir Hugh Rose's country villa. The Viceroy's health is now quite re-instated, but no doubt his late bereavements in India have left a painful impression: his position, however, and his duties to the public, will oblige him to shake off his sorrow and grief, long before Time, the great consoler, will have blunted its sharpness and poignancy, and hard necessity will compel his appearing and taking part in the world's bustle, its toils and its pleasures.

A curious story is at the present moment being circulated, added to, and commented on, among all classes, and in every circle, but shorn of all exaggeration, I give it to you in a plain, unvarnished style. As I have mentioned in a former letter, that many of our visitors had gone into the "Interior," for change of scene, air, or for amusement, as the case might be, the favourite spot at which our travellers stopped being Narkundah; consequently the little dak-bungalow at that place has been constantly full. On one occasion when every room was occupied, a very young officer, accompanied by an elderly lady, his relative, arrived, and though the occupants of the bungalow proposed making arrangements by which the officer could have occupied a portion of a room in which a gentleman was residing, still the lady could be accommodated in another in which there was an invalid of her own sex, still this did not satisfy the new arrivals: they insisted upon the invalid lady and her brother (an officer) immediately quitting the house; they having occupied it more than twenty-four hours, the usual limit admitted, and the rain was pouring in torrents the officer naturally objected to having his sister in her state of health exposed to the inclemency of weather. The young officer blustered and talked of his being the son of one of the hill officials, as though that gave him any right to deprive other persons to accommodation in a government building open to the public. He soon found, however, that his relationship did not prevent his being compelled to learn a lesson—that courtesy, and politeness are the attributes of a gentleman, failing which he must submit to be treated as a ruffian. A *fracas* was naturally the result of this uncommodating spirit, and the affair has been handed up to Sir Hugh Rose. A court of enquiry has been assembled, and is still sitting; the result, therefore, is at present unknown, though I have no doubt that Sir Hugh Rose's known gallantry towards the fair sex will lead him to uphold the crime committed on the part of one of their defenders.

A subscription ball was given on Wednesday last, but was not well attended. It was a tame affair, no life or spirit animating the dancers; but a new series of four balls under fresh auspices, promising better arrangements, has been announced, and may perhaps prove more popular than those heretofore given, owing to the Assembly Rooms having been rented for the remainder of the season by one of our visitors, from Major G. the proprietor, so that the public generally will no longer be brought into immediate contact with that worthy individual. The Racket Court has also been rented by the same person, so that once more the lovers of a healthy game of racquets can indulge with some degree of comfort in their favorite amusement. The King of our Hill States—I mean the Superintendent, Colonel Lawrence—has been, I understand, exercising his authority in a most arbitrary, cruel, and unjust manner towards certain persons, the subjects of the King of Bissahir. The Rajah is a weak, cowardly man, totally incompetent to protect the people whom he is supposed to govern, or such acts as we constantly hear of the officials committing could never take place. A dispute regarding the distribution of property has been going on for some time between two persons, each claiming to be the true heir to a man deceased. Colonel Lawrence has arbitrarily taken the part of one, to the entire exclusion of the other, who, being the son, one would suppose had some right to be considered. The one that report says he favours, is the present holder of the property, which is large, and he is said to have obtained the ear of the Superintendent through bribes given to his attendants, and a certain individual whom he is the bearer of consulting. Thus runs the story. The unfortunate claimant is unable to get redress. He has been insulted, abused, imprisoned, though subsequently released by Sir Herbert Edwardes, the Commissioner. He still is endeavouring to enforce his, as he considers, just claims, and has appealed to the Commissioner, and while this appeal is pending, the Superintendent, credible report says, continues to persecute him. A reward has been offered to any one who will bring the unhappy man to Colonel Lawrence; he has therefore been obliged to secrete himself in a neighbouring State. His servant has been seized, flogged, and turned out of the country. This is the case, if report speaks the truth. Is this Imparial justice? An act to be expected from an officer of the British government? How very high must the character of the English stand in the estimation of these semi-barbarians! I hear that the Commander-in-Chief's Camp is ordered to be in readiness at Lahore about the beginning of October. This is somewhat earlier than usual, owing, I fancy, to the length of time it will take Sir Hugh Rose to visit Peshawur and the other frontier stations. The Council is also, I believe, to assemble at Lahore during the approaching cold season, but no doubt you are better informed on this point than I am. A change is about to take place in the Foreign Department. Mr. Aitcheson will vacate his appointment as Under-Secretary, and accept a somewhat similar office under the Punjab government. Mr. Wyllie is the gentleman named as likely to succeed Mr. Aitcheson.—*Id.*

COLONEL PELLY ON THE PERSIAN GULF.

(Our Paper (Kurrachee), Aug. 7.)

THE interesting Report of Lieutenant Colonel Lewis Pelly, Acting Political Resident and Consul General in the Persian Gulf, concerning the tribes, trade, and resources of the country on the shores of the Gulf, has just been placed in the Editors' Room through the courtesy of the Commissioner in Sind. From the elaborate report in question, we glean the following facts. The remarks of Colonel Pelly, are, as he says, superficial, but being based on personal observation, and information derived on the spot, they cannot but prove useful to those who take an interest in the country, especially in the historic island of Ormus.

Mahomera to Bunder Abbas is either directly or indirectly under the Persian Government; and all the territory from Cape Mussendom to Busrah under Turkey, the portions not directly under the latter, being held by independent Arab chiefs.

As regards the jurisdictions and their principal ports, there are several tracts owning independent sovereignties, the chief of which is the Shah of Persia. This sovereign has power over the Chaab Arabs, and the minor Arab settlements to the southward of the Hindeean; which are classed under the head of hamlets along the line, and which are not worthy of particularization. All the latter are under the direct supervision of the local officers of the Shah, their customs and revenues being either contracted for by His Majesty's Governors, or accounted for, in detail, to the Persian Treasury. The territory farmed by the Shah to the Sultan of Muscat under a treaty entered into in 1856, comprises Bunder Abbas, with its adjacent district, and the Island of Kishm and its dependencies. Then follows the territory directly under the Sultan. Nine tracts are held by independent maritime Arab chiefs, who were formerly the pirates of the Gulf; but have now taken to commercial pursuits. It appears that the English Resident in the Gulf is a mediator, on treaty by which these once lawless tribes were bound, during the season when diving operations commence on the Pearl banks.

The territory next classified owns the sovereignty of the Turkish Government, but is practically independent under its own chiefs: this tract is named Kateef. Lastly come Busreh Zobeir and Fao, with all the intermediate ports along the right bank of the Busreh river, which are under the control of the Pashas of the Turkish Government.

The Chaab Arabs occupy the largest tract. It is fertile and well watered, having the Hindeean river to the south, and the Karoon to the north. The Chaab territory extends to the left bank of the Shat-ool-Arab. The spot in question is a plain, being intersected by a single but fine stream, fed by torrents from the adjoining mountains at various points. One artificial water channel named the Jerabee, is said to be navigable for boats of 4 or 5 tons, throughout its length, until within 12 miles of its end, where it throws out a broad channel with numerous ramifications and offshoots, and then flows onward to the sea, having its port at Boozeah. Goods are carried to and from Zoobeia, through which the Jerabee curves south, as also by Dorack by land. This stream at the sluices has a mid-channel of 8 feet in depth, with well defined banks irregularly fringed with date trees, showing, on either hand a well cultivated area, together with cattle and horses. On the right bank rice crops are to be seen in abundance.

Bunder Mashoor, under the control of the Shah of Persia, is a seaport of the Chaabs. It has an irregularly curved line, which, towards the left bank of the Karoon, traces, during the winter season, the blending of the grassy plain with inundated land. The towns here are built on the margins of the flood, and as a natural consequence, on the subsidence of the water they as well as the pasture lands, which are open to the migratory tribes, are infected by malaria. Proceeding from Mashoor to the sea town of Hindeean situated in a general plain, we come across a succession of low mud hillocks, which, after the rains, are clothed with low brush and the tents and flocks of the Arabs. The rain is at times scanty; however, in ordinary seasons the grass grows to a height above a horse's knees. At the Hindeean town it is a matter of difficulty to ford the river, which is navigable to a short distance within Behbehan, a stream 100 yards wide, a noble plain extending on both sides. A reddish low ridge of hills then appears in the middle ground, while a little higher a deep indigo range is seen; overlooking all, the snowy peaks of the Kholigo tribes are observable. Moving south east, the plains are observed to be barren, pierced by salt water creeks, round the heads of which are strewn the ruins of Guebre or Hindoo buildings. The plain then contracts until the village is reached, once the site of a Guebre temple or other holy place, which Colonel Pelly considers as possessing all the essentials of barbarism and its concomitants. It is here remarked by this officer that the shrines which date from periods anterior to that of Mahomet, and what had previously been consecrated as fire-temples and places where ceremonies were performed, have since been transformed by both the sects of Soonees and Sheeahs as places of pilgrimage: whereas those shrines now visited by one of the principal sects named date from a time subsequent to that of the Prophet's birth.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR INDIA.

A notification has been received at Chatham garrison that the following troops will be despatched to Calcutta during the present season, viz:—1000 officers and men of the 2nd battalion of the 29th Regiment, to embark at Portsmouth, 1000 officers and men of the 36th Regiment, to embark at Cork, and 620 officers and men of the 5th Royal Irish Lancers, to embark at Portsmouth. Orders have been received at the Horse Guards for the following reinforcements of the Royal Artillery to be held in readiness to embark for India with the drafts about to be despatched during the present season, viz:—For Calcutta—three non-commissioned officers and 105 bombardiers, gunners, and drivers, for the various horse brigades; 5 captains, 7 subalterns, 11 non-commissioned officers, 11 bombardiers and gunners, 200 drivers, and 35 smiths, wheelers, and trumpeters, for field and garrison brigades. For Bombay—16 officers for field and garrison brigades, and 55 non-commissioned officers, drivers, gunners, and bombardiers for horse brigades. For Madras—One lieutenant-colonel, and 51 men of all grades for horse brigades; and 3 captains, 9 subalterns, and 98 non-commissioned officers and gunners for field and garrison brigades. The total force of Royal Artillery about to be despatched to India to supply the vacancies in that arm of the service is upwards of 600 officers and men of 1 ranks.

The following vessels have been chartered by the Government for the conveyance of troops and stores to India and the colonies, viz:—the Conflict, 1170 tons, for Calcutta; the Lord of the North, 624 tons; and the Stamboul, 890 tons, for Bombay; the Albion, 478 tons, for Kurrachee; the Empress, 454 tons, for Mauritius; the Cambrian, 868 tons for St. Helena; the Victory, 595 tons for Shanghai; and the Enthusiast, 283 tons, for St. Helena and Ascension.

THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST.

THE following is the official list of successful candidates for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, recently examined at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea:—

Order.	Names.	Marks.
1.	H. B. Moffatt	7938
2.	I. Lesley	6680
3.	R. G. T. Cotton	6243
4.	C. J. Matthews	6160
5.	W. H. D. Jones	6142
6.	W. A. Cresgh	6068
7.	J. G. Drury	6067
8.	D. L. Brain	6040
9.	W. H. Daniel	5961
10.	G. A. B. Godbold	5938
11.	E. R. St. G. Holbrook	5724
12.	C. A. Cresswell	5694
13.	A. S. Lingwood	5589
14.	H. St. J. A. Hunter	5369
15.	W. H. Christie	5319
16.	C. H. Sheffield	5291
17.	A. W. H. Hornsby	5257
18.	E. R. S. Brander	5014
19.	W. Conolly	4862
20.	C. E. Walmyates	4776
21.	G. O. Stoney	4751
22.	F. W. V. Leckie	4676
23.	F. A. Dashwood	4665
24.	W. H. Godley	4665
25.	I. W. O'Callaghan	4630
26.	R. C. I. Lyons	4615
27.	R. O. Wallace	4597
28.	I. L. Burnett	4591
29.	F. Heath	4408
30.	G. I. Paterson	4400
31.	A. I. Darby	4357
32.	W. P. M. Audain	4349
33.	H. Bolleau	4343
34.	C. F. Du Whish	4342
35.	E. I. Lynch	4330
36.	G. D. King-Harman	4297
37.	E. P. Elmhirst	4279
38.	A. W. Rooke	4242
39.	F. W. Sanders	4170
40.	W. H. T. Smee	4160
41.	H. W. Maclear	4140
42.	G. H. C. Dyce	4095
43.	G. W. Sawyer	4056
44.	G. B. M'L. Cumberland	4028
45.	I. W. Lang	4012
46.	C. H. D. Butler	3961
47.	H. C. H. Man	3939
48.	I. T. Skinner	3875
49.	F. G. Girardot	3788
50.	C. W. Walker	3710
51.	A. L. Tolvell	3698
52.	W. Everett	3669
53.	I. D. Cunyngham	3600
54.	H. Taylor	3563
55.	E. F. Menzies	3429
56.	A. M'K. Wix	3405
57.	A. S. Wilson	3349
58.	W. Klingender	3343
59.	C. Hackett	3306
60.	E. R. P. Woodgate	3281
61.	E. C. Money	3065
62.	I. L. Ross	3064
63.	E. B. Harvey	3046
64.	E. I. Magrath	3013
65.	F. Graham	2990
66.	E. E. M'Bride	2956
67.	I. M. Graves	2880
68.	I. M. Jackson	2843
69.	C. C. Birch	2831
70.	P. W. Tremenheere	2757
71.	T. E. Verner	2728
72.	A. St. Hill	2720
73.	C. Egan	2681
74.	G. R. Taylor	2678
75.	W. C. Barne	2668
76.	D. W. K. Barr	2635
77.	George Gosselin	2612
78.	C. F. Anderson	2600
79.	H. Cochran	2586
80.	W. Roberts	2581
81.	G. W. N. Rogers	2573
82.	W. Gillilan	2542
83.	W. E. Gilbert	2502
84.	C. P. Egerton	2502
85.	T. C. A. Fox	2523
86.	A. F. H. Mitchell-Innes	2500
87.	William Charles Goslin	2484
88.	C. N. Rivett, W. G. C. Johnstone	2470
90.	G. W. H. Cunningham	2457
91.	H. C. M. Turnbull	2396
92.	G. E. M. Selby	2388
93.	C. J. B. Steward	2380
94.	G. H. Colbeck	2312
95.	O. J. Forjett	2293
96.	H. T. C. Dealtry	2271
97.	T. R. Bate	2261
98.	E. Tarleton	2245
99.	W. H. N. Locke	2233
100.	H. A. B. Moorhouse	2208
101.	E. M. Dougherty	2195
102.	C. J. G. Inglis	2169
103.	R. H. Corbett	2168
104.	J. C. Bowen	2049
105.	H. F. Burmester	2025
106.	R. F. Darvall	1980
107.	J. H. Brett	1959
108.	F. H. Black	1955
109.	S. V. Gordon	1927
110.	G. W. Vernon	1915
111.	M. H. Taylor	1910
112.	C. F. James	1865
113.	E. Y. Cox	1863
114.	A. R. Davies	1842
115.	F. J. Cullen	1685
116.	G. F. Guyon	1650
117.	T. R. Burne	1610
118.	H. G. M. Murray-Prior	1540
119.	A. L. M'Ilwaine	1535

The following gentlemen, who were nominated by the Secretary of State for India, have been found qualified, July, 1863:—

| Order | Names. |

Our men retreated slowly through Washington-street, the rebels closely pursuing, and being in advance of many of our troops on the east side of the town.

It is a wonder that the rebels did not press us more closely. While passing slowly and densely packed artillery, infantry and ambulances, along this street up the hill, a battery planted where Captain Dilger's was last stationed would have enfiladed this street completely.

As we passed through the town, shot, shell, and bullets were whistling musically around us, some times striking the houses.

The ladies of Gettysburg deserve especially honourable mention. While we were retreating they came out upon the sidewalks, with composed though anxious faces, and offered our soldiers everything needful in the way of refreshments. The shot were whistling meanwhile: but they appeared elevated by noble impulses above the sentiment of fear. They took the most tender care of our wounded, as well as those of the rebels who were captured during the day. How we grieved to leave this ingresting town in the possession of rebel soldiers.

We fell back to a position south of the town cemetery, which General Howard had first selected as the only good position that we could secure. The rebels did not seem to think it best to attempt to dislodge us. The enemy occupied the town on our retirement, and their sharpshooters were stationed on the houses near us.

The battle of to-day was well fought. We had 22,000 against 50,000.

General Howard distinguished himself for bravery and composure while directing the details of battle. The eleventh corps did more than all others. It lost 3,000 men, and double the loss of the first corps, which fought bravely.

THE SECOND DAY'S BATTLE.

The correspondent of the *New York Herald* gives the following account of the battle of the second day:—

Battlefield, near Gettysburg, Thursday, July 2, Night.

General Reynolds, it seems more and more clear, fought rashly on Wednesday; yet his battle, which lost us many men, gave us full information of the whereabouts of the enemy's main body, and committed the enemy to the position north of Gettysburg. Northwards from Gettysburg run roads to Harrisburg, and southward from it run three good roads, the principal and best of which is the Baltimore turnpike. For any movement towards its own border, therefore, the possession of these roads which run to the south was necessary to the Southern army, and those roads once in our possession, the position of the Southern army became critical; for, should Lee attempt to retire by any other roads than these, we should have a shorter line to any point on his route, and could consequently hit him wherever we might choose; while, if he should fight us without these roads, and win, he would win but little more than a way to get out, and if decisively beaten his defeat would be very disastrous.

General Meade, therefore, began from the first to mass his forces in such a manner as would enable him to hold these roads to the best advantage. South of the town the country is generally hilly, but there are three hills that deserve special mention, as they form the points on which our line is drawn—Cemetery Hill, in the southern edge of the town; a naked hill half a mile to the west of Cemetery Hill; and Sugar Loaf Hill, directly south of Cemetery Hill and about two miles distant from it. Between Cemetery Hill and Sugar Loaf Hill the country is open and level, and our men in that position faced directly west from Cemetery Hill to the nameless one; we faced to the north, and between the latter and Sugar Loaf Hill, you looked to the southeast. Our line from Cemetery Hill to the right was on a rocky ridge, very thickly wooded and here, during the early part of the day, some defences were constructed under the direction of Generals Williams and Geary, of the 12th corps, which was posted at this place. General Slocum who occupied Cemetery Hill, which commands the town, while the fight raged on Wednesday, and at the close of that day's battle, the remnants of the 1st and 11th corps were posted there and a little down the hills to the right and left, and there they remained on Thursday at the commencement of the second battle. On the open country to our left lay the 2nd and 3rd corps, and the 5th was so massed as to fill up the third line. The 6th was put near to the 5th when it came up.

On Cemetery Hill we had several batteries, and, indeed, every point that could possibly command a fire was crowned with a battery; for, in addition to the guns regularly attached to the corps, we had up the reserve artillery.

During all the earlier part of this day very little was known in respect to the enemy's movements, but it was thought to be clearly made out that he was massing his forces on our extreme right. All day more or less picket firing had taken place on our left, and it became pretty sharp between two and three p.m. Some movements were in progress behind this fire, and to develop these General Sickles was ordered to advance with the whole 3d corps. This advance brought on the general engagement. Under cover of a fire from the eight brass pieces in battery on the open field, the corps went forward in line of battle. Then the enemy's artillery, so long silent, began on our left at the pieces on the field. In turn our pieces on Cemetery Hill opened on those of the enemy in the field; other batteries of the enemy nearer our centre opened on those on Cemetery Hill, and so it went around until our guns on the northern face of the hill engaged the enemy's batteries two miles across the country, on our right. The whole valley in which Gettysburg lives was one immense network, with the trace of shells from battery to battery.

Such a concentration of fire on our position naturally necessitated some movement of ambulances and ammunition waggons, and in ten minutes after this extensive duel began the Baltimore turnpike was lined with vehicles in motion toward safer places. All sorts of shaky fellows also improved this opportunity to effect a slight skedaddle. A stampede down the Baltimore road was imminent, when a line of men was established and every fellow disposed to retire was forced to the front.

By this shelling the Cemetery Hill was cleared by all but the generals, whose headquarters were there, and the mennecessary to hold the place.

Meantime the musketry fire on our left seemed to become every moment more and more fierce. Already the 3rd corps had once been driven from its direct front and it had won, but rallied by General Sickles in person, it had again gone forward, and now held its place with desperate tenacity against a very heavy force, for this advance on our left had developed that the enemy's force were in reality massed here; and when the 3rd corps took the initiative, it only precipitated an attempt on the part of the enemy which might otherwise come when we were not so well prepared to receive it.

Hard pressed on its whole line, the 3rd corps called for support and at five p.m. the 5th corps was marched from its position on the Baltimore turnpike, by a little crossroad right across to the little hill just north of Sugar Loaf Hill, and went into action on the left of the 3rd corps. This advance developed still further the intention of the enemy, which was to get around our left flank, and so to get at the Emmettsburg road, and perhaps at our ammunition waggons near it. As the division of regulars and Griffin's division of the 5th corps went forward, and before the fire had opened on their front, some fire swept from their left down the line, and the right brigade of the division of regulars was wheeled so as to face that way. No sooner had it done so than the fire in front opened, which then came in the rear of the right brigade, and threw it into some confusion; but it was rallied and went on again, and then the rest of the two divisions drove the enemy before it until it had taken the position previously occupied by one of the enemy's batteries.

Here a fire was concentrated on these two divisions from batteries further to the rear, and at the same time the enemy was reported on their left. At once the line was ordered to retire, and went back steadily to the crest of the hill. This hill was not particularly precipitous, but on the front it was very rough and rocky, and the crest was covered with a growth of scrub oaks.

It was half an hour before sunset, and now came the final great attempt with which the rebels usually endeavour to close up great engagements—the attempt which certainly has in the large number of instances been crowned with success. Here, however, it met a different fate. Two divisions, which proved to be Anderson's and M'Law's, of Longstreet's corps, were formed for this great attempt, and came forward in their usual magnificent style. They had difficult ground to come over; but on they came over rocks and through the low wood, until within a fair distance, when they made a rush with all possible yells roared out in on. They killed men on the crest of the hill, over the crest, and men were even driven well down on the other side; but these rallied on those who held their places and bullets were poured into the rebel mass by volleys. Checked, broken, beaten back by this one Titanic effort of the 5th corps, the attacking column was scattered down the hill, and the battle was over on the left, with the enemy completely beaten.

In twenty minutes after the heavy fight was over on our left, the last vestige of daylight was gone, and the moon was so much enveloped in clouds that it was scarcely possible to see at all. Just in this impenetrable darkness the fire of pickets began across on our right, and in a little while swelled into a heavy continuous fire. This was at the post where the twelfth corps had been placed early in the day, but when the battle became doubtful on our left, all of the twelfth corps but one brigade had been sent over there. General Wadsworth sent down a few men from the first corps, and Colonel David Ireland, of the 137th New York, gathered together some loose men on the road, and compelled them to take their places behind the field works against General Greene's position.

The enemy advanced in two lines. Our men held their places well, and repulsed at this point four charges, when the enemy gave up all further efforts. Though I recount General Green's victory thus briefly, the fire on his front was continuous for thirty minutes.

Describing the action on the 2nd, the correspondent of the *New York Times* says:—

I visited some portion of the line by moonlight, and can bear personal witness to the terrible ferocity of the battle. In front of some of our brigades, who had good protection from stone walls or fences, the rebel dead laid piled in lines like winrows of hay. In front of General Webb's—the Philadelphia—brigade, they lay so thick as literally to cover the ground. Not far from here was found the body of General Barksdale, that once haughty and violent rebel, who craved as a dying boon a cup of water and a stretcher from an ambulance boy. He is literally cut to pieces with wounds, and must die.

A great and magnificent feature of this fight is the splendid use of artillery. Though our line of battle was only a mile and a half long, yet almost every battery belonging to the army of the Potomac was more or less engaged. Everyone of the reserve batteries was brought into action, positions for use being numerous. The enemy also used artillery largely, but not to near so great an extent as we did. From this they suffered immensely, and specially on the left, where canister was largely used. I believe we lost no artillery, unless it was two or three disabled pieces, though it was very wonderful we did not considering how the enemy's forces were piled on to them. Some of their skirmishers were literally blown away from the muzzle of our guns. Our losses at this hour cannot be computed, but for two day's fighting they are very heavy. We mourn the loss of many valuable officers, but they have been amply avenged in the hecatombs of rebel dead who lie piled along the lines.

Between ten o'clock and midnight a consultation was called by General Meade of all corps commanders, and after deliberation it was unanimously decided to maintain our present positions at all hazards, and fight as long as there was a man left.

The death of Lieutenant General Longstreet is reported by prisoners taken from his corps. I know of no other authority for it.

THE THIRD DAY'S BATTLE.—The *New York Herald* of the 4th contains the following brief accounts of the battle on the 3rd day:

Gettysburg, Friday, July 3.

The third day's battle began this morning at four o'clock. It is now seven o'clock, and a circle of fire of musketry and artillery on the south side of Gettysburg describes the field of contest. The musketry fight is wholly within the woods; the artillery occupies the eminences shorn of timber.

The attack was commenced by the rebels on our right. The fight there has been unceasing, and the irregularity of the fire—slack and scattering for a while, and then heavy and continuous—indicates reinforcements of both sides.

The men at this hour are in the best of spirits, and the general officers feel confident of the result.

The day is now overcast, and the air damp and cool; the sky threatens rain, and a fog already obscures the outer edge of the field of battle.

Quarter past eight a.m.

General Barksdale, of Miss. wounded yesterday, is lying dead within our lines. The rumour of the death of Longstreet, brought by rebel prisoners yesterday, is confirmed by prisoners taken this morning. Longstreet's and Hill's corps are said to be fighting on the right; Ewell's in front.

Ten o'clock a.m.

Sixteen hundred prisoners, thus far during the engagement, have been sent to the rear, and more are here.

What the result may be to-day cannot now be predicted; Hancock, Howard, Slocum, Warren, Gibbon, and all the general officers, have given the highest evidence to-day of capacity, energy, and spirit.

Important despatches have been captured by Captain Dahlgren and the gallant scout Kline, from Jefferson Davis and Cooper to General Lee. They indicate anxiety for the position of Richmond. Both decline to send Lee the reinforcements from Beauregard he asked for.

The *New York Herald*, in its second edition of the 4th inst. says that in the battle of Friday the Confederates were driven four miles to the north and west, the Union troops following them. The victory, it adds, had undoubtedly been gained by the North.

Intelligence from Baltimore, dated July 3rd, says that news from the front to noon of that day was of the most favourable character. Great hopes were entertained at head-quarters that the Confederates had succumbed.

Further intelligence from Baltimore, dated July 3rd 10 p.m. states that a special messenger from General Meade to General Schenck brought news from Gettysburg up to one o'clock that afternoon. General Meade had then driven the Confederates four miles north and west from their position of the previous day, and was still following them. The Federals had captured 1,500 prisoners, who were on their way to Baltimore.

A special despatch from Hanover to the *New York Tribune* on the 3rd, says:—

To-day was the most awful of all. Our men stood up to the terrific fire gallantly. The loss on both sides was tremendous. We have Longstreet a prisoner. I left the battle field at six o'clock. We had the best of the fight to-day, and the general says that if Couch arrived to-night the victory is ours beyond a doubt.

Business Announcements.

JACOB AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.

Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.

A variety of Fancy Cassimeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.

Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.

Black and Coloured Silk Alpacas.

White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.

Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.

Fancy Silk and Lance Neck Ties, and Scarfs.

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Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.

Angolas, Saxonies, and Thread Under-Shirts.

Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.

Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.

Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks, Fancy Soaps, and Perfumery.

Kareka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats Single and Double Barrelled Guns.

Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.

A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.

Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.

Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.

A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.

A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.

Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

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Single Paramboulators with Apron			Rs. 28
Do.	Do.	best "	" 36
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Do.	Do.	Imitation Cane Sides	" 40
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CLOCKS.

American 1-day Clocks			Rs. 8
Do. 8 "	Do.		" 15
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Hook Hazel Sticks, Pool'd Oaks, White Thorns with Boxwood Hook, Malacca Sticks, Partridge Sticks, &c., Child's Trap Bat and Ball, Foot Balls, Painted Balls, &c., &c.

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Fine Blue Serge suits for Monsoon wear, Rs. 32.

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Best Double Bails	Rs.	5 0
Do. Double do		3 12
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No. 3 — 10½	"	6	"	4	"	"	25 0
No. 4 —12	"	7	"	5	"	"	28 0
No. 5 —13	"	8	"	5½	"	"	32 0

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No. 1 —14½	long,	9	wide,	5½	deep	each...	Rs. 25 0
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THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit to sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, the following:—

60 Casks of Dry White Paint.
Porcelain and Glass Toys.
50 Dozen White Cotton Stockings.
10 Dozen American Buckets.
And Carriage Axles, Lamps, Pictures in Frames, Chamois Skins, Medical Dispense Cup-boards with drawers, &c. &c.

On FRIDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit to sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, at Carnac Bander, at 3 P.M., on account of Moola Surrufelly Vulleebhoy, and by order of Messrs. Souza, Pinto & Co
1,131 Bundles Nail Rod Iron.
23 Bundles Sheet Iron.

TERMS—CASH.

TWO NEW FIRST CLASS CARRIAGES, FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, AND ON MAKER'S ACCOUNT.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. have just received for sale on Commission two very Superior highly-finished English-built new Sociables, one with Glass Shutters (for monsoon), with handsome Plated Mounting Lamps, Superfine Morocco, and Drab Silk Linings, &c.

These Carriages are particularly built for one or two Horses, very Roomy, and of light construction, easy to pull, built to order by the well-known makers, "Lewis" of Salisbury, and Holmans & Co., of Long Acre.

Price moderate to effect quick sale.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 12th August 1863.

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Just received new Saddlery ex *Edith Byrne* and *Orissa*, by Wm. Mirrlees & Co. of Glasgow. Brass and Plated Gig Harness, Plated Chariot Harness, Ladies' Side Saddles, quilled, with Furniture complete.

Holland Gin in cases of 15 Bottles.
Gents' and Ladies riding Switchies.
Oil Cloth Carpets for Floors and Stair Cases.
Ready made Flannel Coats, &c.

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Fancy Gold Brooches.
Gold Bracelets and Earrings.
Gold Necklets.
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N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 12th August 1863.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

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On MONDAY the 17th instant Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION at their rooms a quantity of Grey, Bleached and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist &c.

A quantity of very Superior Quilts.

On account of Messrs. Lalkaun Esaw.

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5 Bales T Cloth 501 Pieces 7lb.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES BY ORDER OF THE OWNER.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 12th instant, at 4 P.M. on the premises, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION a Piece of Ground with Dwelling House thereon, situate within the Fort in Bazar Gate Street, assessed under No. 107 and entered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under No. 634, admeasuring 197 square yards or thereabouts bounded on the East by the Messuage or Dwelling House of Cowasjee Nowrojee Bhabha on the West by the Bazar Gate Street, on the South by the House of Hormuzjee Rattonjee Mawa, on the North by the House of Bora Abdoolleen Badroodeen.

AND

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY the 13th instant, at 4 P.M. on the premises, a Piece of Ground with a Dwelling House thereon, situate without the fort walls of Bombay on Kalbadevie Road, assessed under No. 92 and entered in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 121, bounded on the East by the property belonging to Gungadass Vizbhoocundass, on the West by the Kalbadevie Road, on the South by the House of Varjeeram Vullubdass and on the North by the House of Purmanund Thaver.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneers.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

By order of the Mortgagee and with the consent of the Mortgager Eduljee Hormusjee and his wife Buchoobye.

On WEDNESDAY the 19th instant, at 4 P.M. Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises (unless previously disposed of by private contract), a piece of Fuzendaree Ground, with Warehouse and Shops built thereon, situate without the Fort, in Shaik Abdoolrahmon Street, close to Market, on the road leading to Sir Jamsetjee's Halyebaug, assessed under No. 92, admeasuring 36 feet in length and 39 feet in breadth or 117½ square yards, bounded on the East by the house of Manockjee Pandoosett, West by the Syed Abdoolrahamon Street, North by the warehouse of Jurbye, the widow of Pestonjee Dorabjee Patell, deceased, and on the South by the Nagdeo Row. The property is now let to Dorabjee Nowrojee Chinaie, at a monthly rental of Rs. 50. For further particulars and inspection of plan apply to the Auctioneers.

SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOWS IN UPPER COLABA.

On SATURDAY the 22nd instant, at 4 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, the following four Bungalows, on Beach Road, in Upper Colaba viz:—

Lot 1.—A piece of ground with pucka-built Bungalow standing thereon, situate in 1st Division Beach Road, Upper Colaba, assessed under No. 38, between the properties of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet, and Khoorsetjee Nadirshaw.

Lot 2.—A piece of ground, with pucka-built Bungalow, standing thereon, assessed under No. 39, adjoining the Lot No. 1.

Lot 3.—A piece of ground, with pucka-built Bungalow, standing thereon, assessed under No. 40, adjoining the Lot No. 2.

Lot 4.—A piece of ground, with pucka-built Bungalow, standing thereon, situate in 2nd Division, Beach Road, Upper Colaba, assessed under No. 38. For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Gentlemen's very superior plain Calf Boots, with Kid Tops. A few very superior Waterproof Coats,—36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches long, and proportionately broad, also Ditto Leggings. Price Rs. 15 each.

Bombay, 12th August 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION on MONDAY next the 17th instant, at his Rooms in Meadow Street, The Effects of the late W. F. ARTHURS, Esq., consisting of Wearing Apparel a portion nearly new, and a small collection of Books amongst which are Oliver's Works viz., Historical Land Mark, History of Initiations, The Freemason's Pulloophy, the Book of the Lodge, Signs and Symbols, the Star in the East, the Spirits of Masonry and the Institutes of Masonic Jurisprudence, Laws, Constitutions &c. Scottish Laws of the Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Scotland, Staunton's Chess Player's Companion and the Chess Tournament, Crawley on Backgammon, Billiards, Chess and Draughts, Tiger Shooting in India by William Rice and Sundries.

ALSO,

A small quantity of Household Furniture, Glass and Crockery Ware, Wearing Apparel, Cooking Utensils and Sundries, belonging to a deceased person.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A light Office Brougham. Apply to RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Medow Street.

The property of the late Captain H. H. ELLIOTT, 1st Lancers, a DOUBLE BARRELLED RIFLE by Brown and Rodda.

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RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just received for sale on Commission, a small Invoice of Spare GLASS DOMES WITH STANDS, suitable for Clocks, Figures, &c. &c.

A few pairs of Electro-plated Gig, Phaeton and Carriage Lamps, and patent new improved Revolver, in case, complete, by Dean Adams and Dean.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE & Co.

Bombay, 12th August 1863.

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T. B. & Co., have received per Mr. A. C. Thornhill last Mail the newest pattern Gold Bracelets, Brooches, Necklets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings, set with precious stones, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Ear-rings, Gold and Jet Bolstaires, Albert and Neck Chains, Lockets, Vinegarettes, Match Boxes, Keys, Gold and Coral Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Mourning Rings.

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Bombay, Established, 1851.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

[From 20th July 1863, and until further notice.]

TIME TABLE,

SHOWING THE TIME ABOUT WHICH THE TRAINS MAY BE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE SEVERAL STATIONS.

NOTICE.—Bombay time is kept at all Stations on the Railway. The Doors of the Booking Offices will be closed five minutes earlier than the times mentioned in the following Tables, after which no person can be admitted. To insure personal Luggage being booked to be forwarded by Passenger Trains, it must be delivered at the Stations at least fifteen minutes earlier than the times mentioned.

DOWN TRAINS.

Distances	STATIONS.	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
Miles.		A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
	BOMBAY ..... Dep.	9 0	9 0	7 35	8 0	2 30	5 25	5 38	8 45	2 30	
2½	Byculla ..... "	9 22	9 20	8 0	8 22	2 45	5 37	5 53	9 0	2 45	
5½	Dadur ..... "	...	...	8 13	8 35	...	5 45	...	9 13	2 56	
8	MAHIM ..... Arr	...	...	8 22	...	...	6 0	...	9 22	3 10	
9½	COORLA ..... Dep.	9 45	9 38	...	8 50	3 10	...	6 14	...	...	
16½	Bhandoop ..... "	...	...	...	9 15	...	...	6 38	...	...	
20½	Tannah ..... "	10 27	10 10	...	9 33	3 31	...	7 10	...	...	
33½	CALLIAN ..... Arr.	11 5	10 43	...	10 10	4 5	...	8 0	...	...	
	CALLIAN ..... Dep.	...	10 55	...	10 13	...	...	...	...	...	
40	Titwalla ..... "	...	11 20	...	10 40	...	...	...	...	...	
49½	Wasind ..... "	...	11 50	...	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	
53½	Shapoor ..... "	...	12 3	...	11 35	...	...	...	...	...	
66½	Khurdee ..... "	...	12 45	...	12 20	...	...	...	...	...	
75	KUSSARAH ..... Arr.	...	1 20	...	12 50	...	...	...	...	...	

THULL GHAUT 11¼ MILES.

	KOUPOORA ..... Dep.	...	...	A.M. 6 30	...	...	P.M. 6 0	...	...	...	...
90½	Nandore ..... "	...	...	7 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
106½	Deolekee for Nassick ..... "	...	...	8 10	...	...	7 20	...	...	...	...
125	Niphar ..... "	...	...	9 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
135½	Lassulgaum ..... "	...	...	9 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
152	Manmar ..... "	...	...	10 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
167½	Nandgaum ..... "	...	...	11 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
193½	Chalisgaum ..... "	...	...	1 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
205½	Kuljaum ..... "	...	...	2 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
221½	Pachora ..... "	...	...	3 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
237½	Mussawad ..... "	...	...	4 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
250½	Julgaum ..... "	...	...	5 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
265½	Bhosawul ..... "	...	...	6 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
273½	Warrungaum ..... "	...	...	6 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
284½	Nargaum ..... "	...	...	7 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
297	MUNKAPORE ..... Arr.	...	...	8 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

BHORE GHAUT 8 MILES.

	CALLIAN ..... Dep.	A.M. 11 12	P.M. 10 58	...	...	...	P.M. 4 10	...	...	...	...
81½	Budlapoor ..... "	11 49	11 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
92½	Nareul ..... "	12 25	12 8	...	...	...	5 5	...	...	...	...
98½	Karjut ..... "	12 55	12 35	...	...	...	5 40	...	...	...	...
111	CAMPOOLEE ..... Arr.	1 25	1 8	...	...	...	5 50	...	...	...	...

THULL GHAUT 11¼ MILES.

	KUSSARAH ..... Dep.	...	...	...	...	...	A.M. 4 15	P.M. 2 0	...	...	...
230½	Khurdee ..... "	...	...	...	...	...	4 45	2 30	...	...	...
243½	Shapoor ..... "	...	...	...	...	...	5 35	3 15	...	...	...
257½	Wasind ..... "	...	...	...	...	...	5 55	3 30	...	...	...
257